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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP99/02102 (22) International Filing Date: 29 March 1999 (29.03.99) (30) Priority Data: 9806831.5 30 March 1998 (30.03.98) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DANIONICS A/S [DK/DK]; Hestehaven 21J, DK-5260 Odense (DK). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): TOPSOE, Martin [DK/DK]; Kochsgade 37, 1, DK-5000 Odense C (DK). WENDSJØ, Asa [DK/DK]; Sdr. Boulevard 80, 3, DK-5000 Odense C (DK). YDE-ANDERSEN, Steen [DK/DK]; Sonderdalen 32, DK-5260 Odense S (DK). (74) Agent: MARCHANT, James, Ian; Elkington and Fife, Prospect House, 8 Pembroke Road, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1XR (GB).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: METHOD OF MAKING POLYMER ELECTROLYTE ELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS		
(57) Abstract <p>The invention relates to a method for the preparation of a polymer electrolyte electrochemical cell using an electrolyte precursor, said precursor comprising one or more solvents, one or more salts and a polymer which dissolves in the solvent at a first temperature (T_{dissol}) and which is capable of forming a gel on subsequent cooling following heating to a second temperature (T_{gel}), T_{dissol} being lower than T_{gel}, which method comprises: (a) heating the electrolyte precursor to T_{dissol}; (b) optionally cooling the electrolyte precursor; (c) incorporating the electrolyte precursor into the electrochemical cell; (d) heating the electrochemical cell to T_{gel}; (e) cooling the polymer electrochemical cell to ambient temperature to bring about gelling of the polymer electrolyte. Preferably the polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer from the group of monomers of vinyl fluoride, vinylidene fluoride, trifluoroethylene, tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene.</p>		